

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1896.

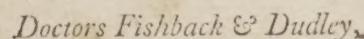
Those who write to the Editor, must pay the postage of their letters.

SAML. JANUARY.

April 9th, 1806.

CUT NAIL MANUFACTORY.

William Porter Fun. & Co



HAVE commenced partnership in the practice of Medicine, Surgery &c. in Lexington. By their skill in the professions, and attention to business they hope to merit a share of the public confidence.

May 20. 1806.

For sale at this office,
The Real Principles of the Roman
Catholics,
In reference to God and the country

William Story.
Georgetown April 12 18

I am the public's humble servant,
Zedekiah Moore.
Paris, May 9th, 1806.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has taken the shop adjoining Mr. P. Bain's house, where he will continue the
Painting and Gilding Business,
 to which he will add the
Mending, making, and framing of
Looking Glasses;
 He will also have an elegant assortment of
Gilt Picture Frames.
 The subscriber has likewise on hand a
 assortment of
EARTHEN WARE.
W. Montelle.

PAID NOTICE, that on Saturday the seventh day of June next, I shall call at the Lexington Library Room, to settle with the members of that institution, and receive the balances which are due, and the half year's contribution payable on that day. I have so often and with so little effect, represented the propriety and necessity of punctual payment, that I shall only remark at present, that the good of the institution requires that suits should be immediately instituted against those who fail to make payment on that day.

Benj. Stout T. L. L.

May 26th, 1836. 37

Lexington, April 29.

All of which were purchased at the lowest cash prices, and will enable them to sell them

N. B. One or two apprentices, well recommended, wanted immediately. 6m

Has for sale by the quarter-cask or barrel,
1st quality Madeira Wine, fit for immediate use
do. Port do. do.
—Cherry Bounce do.
—4th proof Cogniac Brandy, that has been
been four years in my cellar,
—Holland Gin,
—Loaf Sugar and Coffee,
1 bbl. 1st quality Muscovado Sugar,
1 chest Hyson Tea, &
2 boxes 1st quality Chocolate.

Stallions, Geldings, Mares and
Colts For Sale.

at twenty year old (of the above description) at his plantation, four miles east of Lexington, on Strode's road, equal in blood and figure to any in this state or perhaps the United States; they are general from mares formerly selected and owned by Capt. Saml. Pryor, and Thomas L. Owings &c. by the famous running horse, Diomed, Speculator and Spread Eagle, the two last supposed equal to any that ever imported from England. As I will to reduce my flock of horses, I will dispose of them on realizable terms, I have one half cash in hand, and the others on six months. Amongst those offered for sale, are two three years old Stallions and one two years old, all fine and unquestionable blood; also four elegant four years old Mares, fit for the turf paddock.

quality
MILITARY LAND,
 On Deer creek, 12 or 15 miles from C
 licothe; to be sold for cash or such tr
 as may be approved of by
William West
 May 1st, 1806. *W*

37. **D. WALTER WARFIELD,**
Will practise
Physic and Surgery,
in Lexington, and its vicinity. He keeps his
shop in the house lately occupied by Doctor
Brown and Warfield.

J. & D. MACCOUN,
HAVE received from Philadelphia
and now opening at their Store on
Main Street, opposite the Public Square
An Extensive Assortment of
MERCHANDIZE & STATI-
ONARY,
Which, with a constant supply of bel
Pennsylvania
BAR IRON & CASTINGS, &
NAILS,

Common law, Blackstone's Commentaries, with Christian's Notes, Wallington's Reports, Call's do. Vefey Junior do. Henry Blackstone's do. Coke's do. Burrows's do. Cowper's do. Story's Pleadings, Macnally's Evidence, Batton's Treatise on Equity, Fonblaque on do. Pothier on Obligations, Powell on Contracts, Kaimes's Law Tracts, do. Principles of Equity, The English Pleader, Pleader's Assistant, Espinal's, Wrenworth's Executor, Roper on Will Jones on Bailment, Citty on Bills of Exchange, Fritzerbert's Natural Breveum, Lilly's Entries, Brown on Equality, Becaria on Crimes, The Federality, Guran's Speeches, Moore's Anacreon, Samuel's Letters from Italy, Abbe Barthemy's Travels in Italy, Rolfoce's Lore

The Life of Genl. Moreau, Moreau St. Domingo, Barrow's Travels in Africa, Moore's Travels through France, Germany, &c. Carr's Stranger in France, Residence in France, Smith's Wealth of Nations, Interesting Anecdotes, &c. Memoirs, Spectator, Don Quixotte, Glasse de Santeline, Helldam's Philosophical Paley's do. do. Evidences of Christian Religion, Davis's Sermons, Doddridge's Paraphrase, Carey's Family Bible, last edition. Also the best approved Classical and Scientific Authors, for the use of Schools, with a variety of other Books too tedious to enumerate.

new edition of WEBSTER'S SPELLING BOOK, containing twenty-four pages more than the present one is to be printed in Lexington, from the standing types computed in Philadelphia. Orders from one to one hundred dozen can, in a few weeks after this time, be filled on the shortest notice, and at a lower price, than they can be imported from Philadelphia. Also the following Books of Kentucky manufacture, will be furnished on the same low terms, to wit: The American Orator, Kentucky's Instructor, American do. School Geography, Guthrie's Arithmetic, Willoughby's, Lyle's, Harrison and Murray's Grammars, Blank Books, &c. &c. &c. Subscribers for Carey's Family Bibles are requested to call and receive them.

Lexington, May

4 — Port,
8 — Pepper,
10 — Brinestone,
6 — Allum,
15 — Copperas,
10 — Ginger,
10 — Madder,
8 — Chocolate,
50 boxes Segars,
1 case containing Nutmegs, Cloves,
Mace and Cinnamon,
Logwood,
10 boxes Young Hyson, } TEAS
10 do. Hyson Skin, }
35 lbs. Coffee and Loaf Sugar,
Raisins in kegs.

The above articles will be disposed of at a moderate advance, by the barrel or package, for Cash or Negotiable Notes at 60 days.

A supply of GROCERIES, &c. will be regularly received from Philadelphia, which will enable us to furnish store keepers, &c. others upon the lowest terms.

JOSEPH GRAY,
HAS removed his Store to the ~~North~~
House, opposite Samuel & George Trot-
ters, lately occupied by Messrs. Hart &
Bartlett; and has just received, in ad-
dition to his former assortment, a very
elegant supply of
GOODS,
which will be sold cheap for Cash.

20 DOLLAR REWARD.
 On Monday on Christmas last, a Negro Woman named LETTY, belonging to the subscriber, she is about 28 years of age, of a common stature, spare and erect, fond of strong drink, and when intoxicated very insolent.—Her clothing consisted of two or three white muslin dresses, one of fancy chintz, salmon coloured linsey petticoat, white yarn stockings and good shoes, with sundry other clothing of good quality. I believe this negro was harboured for some time in and near this place, and if removed, no doubt is furnished with a pass in Clarke county, Bathtown or Danville.

I will pay the above reward for the negro delivered to me.

Lexington, 2d April, 1806.

Have just received from Philadelphia, and now opening in the house formerly occupied by George Trotter, a large and extensive assortment of

sons—consisting of
Fancy calicoes and chintzes
Leoneo, cambric, tanned, jaconet and
laced muslins,
Dimities and Irish linens
Cloths, fancy and constitution cords
Cotton cassimeres
Black and yellow Nankeens
Kid, morocco, and stuff shoes
Leghorn and Dunstable bonnets
Umbrellas and parasols
Queens' ware by the crate
10 by 12 and 8 by 10 window glass
Hardware and Cutlery
Coffee, sugar and teas
Madeira, Port, Sherry and Tawariff wine
4th proof brandy
Salt, castings, nails and best Penneylvan
Iron, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

Those indebted to George Trotter or to Trotter and Scott, are requested to call and settle their accounts, as no further indulgence can possibly be given. Those that fail to comply with this request, must expect their accounts put into the hands of proper officers for collection.

April 29th, 1866.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, who disposes of his ESTATE of three and a half miles south-west of Lexington, containing about 300 acres, part of the late Campbell's military survey; about 100 acres cleared, with good buildings, orchards, &c. &c. Also, 200 acres, lying about four miles west of Lexington, part of col. Hite's military survey, with a small improvement on the same. For terms apply to the subscriber.

Richd. B. Dyer.

SALT!

The public are informed that the works at the United States Saline, below the mouth of the Wabash, are now conducted with so much spirit and fidelity, that the quantity of salt now is greater than the demand: several thousand bushels having been accumulated in store; the price is reduced to five cents Virginia currency, per bushel.

April 19, 1860.

Kentucky Insurance Office,
26th May, 1806.
ALL notes offered for discount, shall be dated the day after discount day, unless the note or notes are given for real transactions.
By order of the President & Directors,
JOHN L. MARTIN, Clk.
8c Ken. Ins. Comp.

STOLEN.
FROM the subscriber on the 12th instant, one male from Lexington; a black horse four years old, upwards of 14 and a half hands high, a snip on his upper lip, about the size of a round half dollar—a small lump on the top of his forehead—doctored, but not branded; trouts, racks and canters well—holds his nose up.
Any person that will secure the Horse, or give such information that I get him, shall receive a reward of Five Dollars—or Ten Dollars for the Horse and Thief; and all reasonable charges paid by the subscriber,
Isaac M^r Isaac.
May 21st, 1806.

FOR SALE,
A Negro Boy,
ABOUT 12 years old, likely, healthy, and well grown—apply to the printer hereof.
3d June, 1806.

The noted running horse,
DARE DEVIL,
(OR JOHNSON'S COLT.)
STANDS in Lexington, near the lower end of Mr. Dodge's rope walk and adjoining Mr. J. Maxwell's field, at the white stable on the late extension of Upper-Street; to be let to mares at ten dollars the season, which may be discharged by the payment of six within the season, twenty-five cents at the stable door.

DARE DEVIL is an elegant deep bay, black legs, mane and tail, full 15 1-2 hands high, was got by the old imported Don Carlos, his dam by old Harmless, his grand dam by cpl. Fitzhugh's noted True Whig. To say more of his pedigree I conceive unnecessary. His colts are large and very elegant, and those that have been tried, are found to be horses of great strength and activity, fine figure and gaiety and have, when grown up, commanded very high prices; Dare Devil is a horse of fine figure, and great gaiety & sprightliness, and certainly possesses the grand requisites either for the turf, saddle or harness; excellent eyes, fine limbs, strong bone, muscular strength and action equal perhaps to any horse in the United States, as will appear from the following sketch of his performance.

In the fall '97, he won the Jockey Club colt's purse at Lexington; in the fall '98, he distanced the noted running horse Weazle, four miles the heats, at maj. Blackburn's course; the same fall he won a purse at Frankfort, beating several fleet horses; was brought to Lexington the next day by 12 o'clock, notwithstanding the roads were very deep and heavy, was started immediately (without being cleaned) flew the course, leaped a high fence that was put up at a short turn in the course with the intent to keep the horses from flying off the course, was leaped back, saved his distance that heat, and took the purse, two miles the heats, beating col. Bibb's noted running stud horse Black Shark, and col. Risby's Roan. In August '99, he won a quarter race for 100l. at Millers-Town, carrying 200lbs. to a catch, beating col. Buokner's mare, a noted quarter nag; the same year, in September, he received a forfeit of 500 dollars, on a match with the noted running stud horse Alfred, two miles the heats; the same fall he won a purse at Danville, two miles the heats; the next week he won a purse at Bairdstown, three miles the heats, beating Black Shark, and distanced the noted horse Gold Wire, one week after walked over the course at Louisville for the first day's purse. There are a great number of other races formerly run by Dare Devil, which he was successful in, but do not state them lest I might be inaccurate; one however I am informed of by Mr. Gatewood—a purse race, the heats, at George Town, where he more than double distanced the famous running horse Diomedes, which had been kept by Mr. Gatewood. I believe I may say with propriety, that he has run and won more races than any horse that ever run in this state.

The foregoing statement of his pedigree and performance, is impartial and precise, as near as I could ascertain from good authority.
N. BURROWES.
Lexington, March 8.

N. B. Good pasturage for mares at a moderate price, and every attention paid to them, but will not be liable for accidents or escapes.

P. S. Such mares as did not stand to the horse last season, and have not been transferred, may have a leap gratis.

(BY AUTHORITY.)
L A W S
OF THE UNITED STATES.

AN ACT
For establishing trading houses with the Indian tribes.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, to establish trading houses at such posts and places on the frontiers, or in the Indian country, on either or both sides of the Mississippi river, as he shall deem most convenient, for the purpose of carrying on a liberal trade with the several Indian nations, within the United States, or their territories.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States shall be authorized to appoint a superintendent of Indian trade, whose duty it shall be to purchase and take charge of all goods intended for trade with the Indian nations aforesaid, and to transmit the same to such places as he shall be directed by the President. And he shall take an oath or affirmation, faithfully to execute the trust committed to him, and that he will not directly, or indirectly be concerned or interested in any trade, commerce, or barter, but on the public account; and he shall also give bond, in the penal sum of twenty thousand dollars, with sufficient security, to be approved by the Secretary of the treasury of the United States, truly and honestly to account, for all the goods, goods and other property, whatever, which shall come into his hands, and for which in good faith, he ought to be accountable, and to perform all the duties required of him by this act; and his accounts shall be made up quarterly yearly, and transmitted to the Secretary of the treasury.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the superintendent of Indian trade shall receive an annual salary of two thousand dollars, payable quarterly yearly, at the treasury of the United States.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States shall be authorized to appoint an agent for each trading house established under the provisions of this act; and every such agent shall give bond with sufficient security, in such sum as the President shall direct, truly and honestly, to account for all the money, goods and other property, whatever, which shall come into his hands, and for which he ought to be accountable, and to perform all the duties required of him by this act.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of each of the said agents, to receive from the superintendent of Indian trade, and dispose of, in trade with the Indian nations aforesaid, such goods as may be transmitted to him by the said superintendent, to be received and disposed of as aforesaid, according to the rules and orders which the President of the United States shall prescribe; and every such agent shall take an oath or affirmation, faithfully to execute the trust committed to him; and that he will not, directly or indirectly, be concerned or interested in any trade, commerce or barter, but on the public account; and he shall render an account quarterly yearly, to the superintendent of Indian trade, of all money, goods and other property, whatever, which shall be transmitted to him, or which shall come into his hands, or for which in good faith, he ought to be accountable; and he shall transmit duplicates of his accounts to the Secretary of the treasury of the United States.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the superintendent of Indian trade, the agents, their clerks, or other persons employed by them, shall not be, directly or indirectly, concerned in exporting to a foreign country, any peltries or furs belonging to the United States, or interested in carrying on the business of trade or commerce, on their own, or any other than the public account, or take or apply to his or their own use, any emolument or gain, for negotiating or transacting any business or trade, during his or their appointment, agency or employment, other than provided by this act, or excepting for, or on account of the United States. And if any such person shall offend against any of the prohibitions aforesaid, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof, forfeit to the United States a sum, not exceeding one thousand dollars, and shall be removed from such office, agency or employment, and forever thereafter, be incapable of holding any office under the United States: *Provided,* That if any person, other than a public prosecutor, shall give information of any such offence, upon which a prosecution and conviction shall be had, one-half of the aforesaid penalty, when received, shall be for the use of the person giving such information: *And provided also,* That if such misdemeanor be committed by the superintendent of Indian trade, or by any agent, it shall be deemed a breach of the condition of his bond, and the penalty thereof may be recovered in any court having competent jurisdiction of the same.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the prices of goods supplied to, and to be paid for by the Indians, shall be regulated in such manner, that the capital stock, furnished by the United States, shall not be diminished.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That during the continuance of this act, the annual sum of three thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated for the payment of the salary of the superintendent of Indian trade and his clerks, to be paid out of any money in the treasury of the United States, not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That during the continuance of this act, the President of the United States, be, and he is hereby authorized to draw annually from the treasury of the United States, a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars, to be applied under his direction, to the payment of the agents and clerks; which agents shall be allowed to draw out of the public supplies two rations each, and each clerk one ration per day.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That the sum of two hundred and sixty thousand dollars, including the sums heretofore appropriated, and applied to the like purpose, and exclusive of the salary of the superintendent of Indian trade, and of the allowances to agents and clerks, be, and the same is hereby appropriated, for the purpose of carrying on trade and intercourse with the Indian nations, in the manner aforesaid, to be paid out of any monies in the treasury of the United States, not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That if any agent or agents, their clerks, or other person employed by them, shall purchase or receive from any Indian, in the way of trade or barter, any gun, or other article commonly used in hunting; any instrument of husbandry, or cooking utensil, of the kind usually obtained by Indians in their intercourse with white people, or any article of clothing, excepting furs, he or they shall respectively forfeit the sum of one hundred dollars, for each offence, to be recovered by action of debt, in the name and to the use of the United States, in any court having jurisdiction in like cases: *Provided,* That no suit shall be commenced, except in the State or territory within which the cause of action shall have arisen, or in which the defendant may reside. And it shall be the duty of the superintendent of Indian trade, or of the superintendent of Indian affairs, and their deputies respectively, to whom information of every such offence shall be given, to collect the requisite evidence, if attainable, to prosecute the offence without delay.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the said superintendent of Indian trade, under the direction of the President of the United States, to cause the said furs and peltry to be sold at public auction, public notice whereof shall be given three weeks previous to such sale, in different parts of the United States, making an equal distribution of the same, in proportion to the demand of the market, and as may be deemed most advantageous to the United States, and upon such terms and conditions as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of war: *Provided,* That there shall not be less than six annual public sales, of the said furs and peltry, and that the superintendent of Indian trade, shall not hold more than two such sales in any State, during any one year.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force for and during the term of three years, and no longer.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
S. SMITH,
President of the Senate pro-tempore.
April 21, 1806.
APPROVED,
TH: JEFFERSON.

AN ACT

To regulate and fix the compensations of the Officers of the Senate and House of Representatives.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the officers of the Senate and House of Representatives herein after mentioned, shall be, and hereby are entitled to receive, in lieu of their compensations fixed by law, the following sums, that is to say: The Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives, two thousand dollars, each; their principal Clerks, one thousand three hundred dollars, each; and each of their engrossing Clerks, one thousand dollars per annum.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the sergeant at arms of the Senate, who also performs the duty of a door-keeper, the sergeant at arms, and the door-keeper of the House of Representatives, shall be, and they are hereby entitled to receive, nine hundred and fifty dollars, per annum, each; and that the assistant door-keeper of the Senate, and the assistant door-keeper of the House of Representatives, shall be, and they are hereby entitled to receive, nine hundred dollars, per annum, each.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That any appropriation which shall be made by the Senate, or House of Representatives, out of the contingent fund of either House, towards the compensation of any of the officers of the Senate, or House of Representatives, shall be taken and considered as a part of the salary allowed by this act.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the compensations provided for in this act, shall commence and take effect from and after the thirty-first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and six.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the act entitled "An act to regulate and fix the compensations of the officers of the Senate and House of Representatives," passed on the twenty-ninth of April, one thousand eight hundred and two, shall, from and after the thirty-first of March, one thousand eight hundred and six, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
S. SMITH,
President of the Senate pro-tempore.
April 10, 1806.
APPROVED,
TH: JEFFERSON.

RESOLVED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be made known to Nicholas C. Niffen, Esquire, his Danish Majesty's Consul, residing at Tripoli, the high sentiments entertained by Congress, of his distinguished and benevolent attention manifested to Captain Bainbridge, his officers and crew, during the time of their captivity in Tripoli.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
S. SMITH,
President of the Senate pro-tempore.
April 10, 1806.
APPROVED,
TH: JEFFERSON.

CONGRESS.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
FRIDAY, MARCH 7.

MR. SLOAN'S SPEECH
On Mr. Gregg's motion, in reply to Mr. Randolph.

MR. SLOAN. I do not rise to deny, but to acknowledge myself, one of those horn-book politicians alluded to by a member from Virginia, and to assure this committee, that I do not envy or begrudge that member either his superior genius, talents or learning—and further, to ask on behalf of myself, and others of this class, the favour of being permitted to deliver our sentiments on this, and other important subjects, in such language as we are capable of, until our constituents may have an opportunity of electing other members of superior learning and talents, and farther advanced in political knowledge. This is a favour I hope will not be denied, otherwise a great number of American citizens, the remainder of this and the ensuing session, must go unrepresented.

In answer to the assertion, that our late conduct respecting Spain was such as we dare not mention, that we dare not take off the injunction of secrecy, that we are ashamed to let the nation know the secret, permit me to assure that member, and this committee, that I feel neither shame nor compunction of heart, for the part that I acted in that business; not doubting that when the injunction is taken off, and the public acquainted with the whole transaction; the real friends of the peace and interest of United States, will fully approve the conduct of the majority, with whom I had the pleasure to act, and which, were I by side glances and insinuations, to endeavour to impress the public mind with a belief, that a majority of their representatives had acted in a manner they were ashamed of—I conceive my constituents would thenceforth consider me unworthy of their confidence, and consequently of a seat on this floor.

We are told, that we have no cabinet. Is it necessary? Is it recognized by the constitution? No. The President's powers are defined, and have for five years been fulfilled to the satisfaction of the people.

I have heard of British cabinets, British ministers, and British privy councils—of their conduct I imbibed a very bad opinion, before the member alluded to, was out of his nurse's arms, and have seen no cause to change that opinion—it is therefore pleasing to me to hear, that we have no such institution.

Mr. Chairman, however great my gratitude to that member for his paternal care over the children in politics, on this floor, which roused him from his sick bed, to give his superior opinion upon this important subject, before our weak and feeble minds had been misled by Tom, Dick and Harry, or some other

arrogant chap, that might have some knowledge of steering a ship at sea; but totally ignorant of navigating our vessel of State—I say, notwithstanding I gave all the attention in my power, to his eloquent speech of 2 hours 48 minutes, there were divers parts which my weak brain could not comprehend, and which I beg leave to lay before this committee, for the purpose of receiving further information.

1. I cannot comprehend how our demanding the release of our oppressed seamen, and restitution for unjust captures of our vessels, can be construed as throwing our weight in the scale of France, for the purpose of supporting a set of men, who do not support the public weal of the United States.

2. Nor can I possibly discover, that Great Britain stands precisely in the same situation that republican France did in '93. For information on this subject, let me ask, was it not British gold and British intrigue, that then formed the coalition against republican France? And is it not the same that has formed the present coalition against monarchical France? Have the arms of France in either case, advanced beyond their own territory, previous to the raising and advancing toward their powerful armies, for the express purpose of subjugating them, and dividing their property amongst the coalited powers? If the accounts received are true, they have not.

But we are told, that Britain is now the only barrier against tyranny, and her navy our only security, that the battle off Trafalgar prevented the fleets of France and Spain from laying our seaport towns under contribution, and that the British navy alone, stands between us and their tyranny. Mr. Chairman, if a British subject was admitted on this floor, to advocate his sovereign's cause, I should from him, have expected such language; but to hear it from a member of Congress, has astonished me more, than any thing I ever heard within these walls. I may add, that I believe even a British subject of common sense and prudence, would not have committed his character, by asserting, that the combined fleets of Holland, France, and Spain, were so reduced, that ten British ships, (I expect of the line was meant,) would be glad to meet their whole force.

Neither can I comprehend that language, that in one breath asserts, that Spain has grossly insulted us on our own territory; that we pocket those insults, because they are a favoured nation, and in the next breath asserts, that she is no nation; but those aggressions are the acts of France.

I here deem it my duty to make some remarks on observations made on this floor, which have a tendency to mislead and alarm the public mind, with regard to France and Spain. We have been told, that Spain has insulted us on our own territory. I appeal to the gentleman from Virginia, whether he has not declared, that we do not possess a foot of ground beyond the Iberville? If so, let the world judge of the consistency of his remarks. I ask, if Spain has not ordered her cruisers to respect our vessels? and whether France is not on a friendly footing with us? Shall then the public mind be deceived with the idea, that Congress have not acted towards those nations with spirit? For what? Because our boundaries with Spain are not defined. I trust in God, we shall never go to war for that. I repeat it, our affairs are in a train of amicable settlement, and, I trust, they will be soon settled.

It is asserted, that France would be as tyrannical on the Ocean as England, had she the same power—this is a point that I have neither foreknowledge or sagacity enough to determine, nor do I consider such assertions either necessary or proper on the present occasion. The degraded point of view in which Spain has been represented, the tyrannical disposition of France, and Britain represented as the only barrier against her tyranny, the forlorn hope of European liberty—I have heard with sorrow, believing such language highly improper, to be used in a legislative capacity, by any representative of a free people, whose interest it is to cultivate peace & harmony with all nations of the earth.

I shall only trouble the committee with one more observation upon the learned and eloquent speech first mentioned, in which I think it was alleged, that parchment was the only remedy applied to aggressions on our territory, for which a member from New Jersey might receive a vegetable specific. If I am the member alluded to, permit me to reply, that if by dealing in parchment, we can continue to purchase as good bargains as Louisiana, and thereby preserve peace, I hope the United States will always prefer dealing in that commodity, rather than to imbue their hands in human blood. Respecting vegetable specifics, I shall only observe, that if that member lives to my age, needing no more specific medicine, either vegetable or mineral, he may consider it a great blessing; but which I think very improbable.

Mr. Chairman, believing it my duty to deliver my sentiments in as few words as possible, that other members standing on an equal floor, may have an opportunity to deliver theirs, I shall hasten to a conclusion—at the same time not doubt-

ing, that if I was disposed to do, I could take up the time of the committee as long, and to as little purpose as any member within these walls.

I could, under the pretext of explaining, keep the floor two hours and nine minutes, if the chairman did not order me down, which I hope he will, if ever I attempt it.

In explaining, I could declare, that I did not mean to stigmatize a respectable class of citizens with dishonesty, or any other reproachful epithet—and immediately compare them to butterflies of the day, and to slippery eels, who will get round and evade any regulations or restrictions that can be made, whose interest is their guide, regardless of the peace and interest of the nation in which they reside.

I could declare, that I had not insulted the House; but aimed at certain political characters—and in the next breath, charge a majority of the same House with having hoodwinked its members, but unable to do so with foreign nations—I again, could charge them with bullying England, and trucking to France, and exclaim in an imperious tone, this you have done, and you know it.

Mr. Chairman, I could go on still further, and assert, that the little trifling arguments of my opponents ought to bear no weight, because destitute of reason, that instinct, the guide of the brute creation, was superior to such reason—yet declare, that I meant no insult to their understanding.

I could then in the prophetic line, inform the committee, that if they offended the British minister, he would immediately put forth his strength, and make the United States feel it—and that although France at present appears friendly, she is like the still hog drinking swill, meditating future evil, and will eventually (if in her power), treat us worse than England.

I could in a few words remove this mighty bugbear, that the friends of the resolution have made so much ado about; I mean the imprefect of three thousand of our seamen; by informing the committee, that it has been the practice of Britain time immemorial—that it has been found indispensibly necessary, to enable them to man their fleets—that is to say, without these diabolical means, which none but infernal fiends in human shape could even use, they could not so effectually have carried fire and sword, devastation and plunder, to every habitable part of the globe, and thereby to greatly increased the quantum of human misery, and the cries of the widows and fatherless.

I could also, if my conscience would permit, after venting my hatred in the most bitter invectives against the French Emperor, that my genius could invent, charging Congress with trucking to him, and bestowing on the government of England the highest applause, for their opposition to French tyranny, repeatedly deny being the apologist of Britain; but a subsequent question arises, would the members of this committee subscribe to the truth of such declarations?

But, Mr. Chairman, I will detain the committee no longer with telling them what might be done; but earnestly call their attention to what has been done, to what has been said on this floor—we have been told, that France cannot get a pound of coffee or sugar, from her own islands, except through the medium of American vessels, and that we have a treaty, that obliges us to treat them as one of the most favoured nations—this raises the curtain, and gives a full and complete view of the whole scene—this explains in the most clear and explicit manner, the elaborate speech of two hours and forty-eight minutes, and the explanation of two hours and nine minutes. A horn-book politician, may by this, clearly discover the intention of the member from Virginia, and Tom, Dick and Harry, if they have only learned the three first letters of the alphabet, may understand his meaning, and why he would prefer an embargo, to even a partial non-importation of British manufactures. It is published that George the third, that zealous defender of the most holy faith, by whose most gracious orders, the colonies of North America were declared out of his protection; and afterwards his paternal care was further manifested, in burning their towns, murdering their citizens, and causing their prisoners to perish with famine, and pestilence, in noisome dungeons, and filthy prison ships. I say, it is possible, as the precious life of this great benefactor of mankind is yet preserved, as we are told on this floor, remains animated with the same benevolent spirit, fighting the battles of liberty, against Gallic tyranny; if he should fall by land, his pious zeal may induce him once more, to resort to his former hope, (as he did in the late war with republican France), declare all her ports and her allies in a state of blockade, cover the Ocean with his fleets, in order to effect by famine, what he is unable to do by force of arms—in that case, an embargo on American vessels, would facilitate his purpose. But here let me ask this committee, can the Congress of the United States countenance such a proceeding? I hope not.

Before I sit down, let me ask the members of this committee, especially you

in whose ears the expiring words of your brethren in arms, of your beloved fellow citizens yet vibrates; slain by the murderous hands of the mercenaries of Great Britain; or more barbarously deprived of life, by famine and pestilence—can you, while that same monarch reigns, and instead of diminishing, has added to the long and black catalogue of crimes, set forth in our declaration of independence, which induced you to risk your lives, in opposition to his tyranny; can you with complacency, or any degree of approbation, sit and hear that government, who continues her tyranny and injustice to these United States, (witness the capture of our vessels and imprisonment of our seamen,) held up by a member on this floor, as the only barrier we have against the tyranny of that nation, who, in our struggle, assisted us with vessels of war, arms, ammunition, men, and money; whose soldiers fought by your side, and bled to support American liberty and independence, and whose government continues friendly towards us—I hope not, I believe you cannot, your hearts must turn indignant from such language. For my own part, I am free to declare, that since I have had the honour of a seat on this floor, I have heard nothing that has hurt my feelings.

I have long borne them in silence—I am happy in obtaining a few moments in my plain and unlearned way, to express them, that this committee, and all the United States may know, that I retain the same abhorrence against British tyranny, that I did in the revolutionary war; and also the same love for the liberty and independence of the United States.

Lexington WARM & COLD BATHS.

THE public are respectfully informed, that I have, at considerable expense, in addition to my former Baths, (on a permanent spring on my premises) erected three new Bathing Houses, one of which is solely set apart for the Ladies' use.

The use of Baths, warm and cold, were so general with the ancients, and particularly in warm climates, and the advantages to be derived from them, not only to persons in health as a luxury, but also in various acute diseases, where excruciating pain has been relieved, and sudden death often prevented, by the use of the warm bath alone; as well as the advantages to be derived both to children and persons of mature age, from the use of one or the other, as the faculty may think adapted to their case, will, the subscriber trusts, ensure the countenance and support of the citizens and others to the accommodation he hopes his baths may afford. Himself and attendants, will, from day-break 'til nine at night, wait on gentlemen; and careful female servants are provided to attend at all times on such ladies as may be pleased to encourage the attempt he has made to add to their convenience and comfort.

G. A. WEBER.

N. B. Dr. Buchan, in England, and Count Rumford, a native of our own country, with numerous other writers of eminence, have so fully set forth the advantages of Warm and Cold bathing, that the reading of their works, it is presumed, will be amply sufficient to ensure remuneration to the owner, for the expenses incurred in the present undertaking.

* Persons may pay each time of bathing, or engage for the season.
Lexington, 3d June, 1806.

FOR SALE.

Two acres of good second rate land, part of a military right, nearly 70 acres thereof cleared and fenced, on which are three cabins, barn and two stables, also a spring that has yielded hitherto sufficient water the driest season; the fourth branch of clear creek runs through part of it, and is situate in Jefferson county, within half a mile of David Steele's mill, about four miles from Abraham Froman's ware-house and ferry. A good title shall be given to the purchaser by Thomas Steele, schoolmaster. The land can be flown to any inclining to purchase it, by James Dean, whose farm joins the above, or Charles Williams, to whom it is rented nearly 18 months. Terms may be known by applying at this office.

May 22, 1806. 13*5

STRAYED OR STOLEN

FROM the subscriber, living in Mercer county, on Shawanee run a DARK BROWN MARE, five years old this spring, branded on the near shoulder thus, A C, a snip on her nose and swish tail. It is supposed the mare was taken by a slave by the name of Daniel, belonging to Col. Gabl. Slaughter, and turned loose near Lexington. A generous reward will be given for the mare by

Abraham Chapline.
7th June 1806.

Taken up by Barnabas Pullum, on the waters of Beaver creek, in Barren county, a

Small Bay Mare,
2 or 15 years old, star and snip, her left hind foot white, some white on the other hind foot, some saddle spots, branded on the near buttock B; appraised to sixteen dollars, February 27th, 1806.

A copy. Telle.
*35 W. Logan Clk.

Taken up by John Gorham, on the waters of Cane run, about four miles from Lexington, a

Brown Mare,
four or five years old, near 15 hands high, no brand, a small star, and two hind feet white; appraised to 60 dollars.
Clk's Humphreys f. p.
May 12, 1806.

He comes, the Herald of a noisy world,
News from all nations lamb'ring at his back."

LEXINGTON, JUNE 7.

MARRIED—On Thursday evening last, BENJAMIN PARK ESQ. Delegate to Congress from the India Territory, to the amiable Miss ELIZA BARTON, of this town.

GOOD NEWS—AT LAST.

We learn, that three of the many Orleans Mails now due, are lying at Frankfort, and will certainly arrive at the Lexington office to-morrow.

The ravages committed by the Army of Worm, is inconceivable to those who have not witnessed its depredations. Many meadows are left with scarcely a spear of grass standing; and the wheat, rye, and corn, have not shared a much better fate.—The planters are generally replanting their fields of corn; hoping the worms will disappear, before it is out of the ground, as they are now decreasing in number. The Editor will thank any Gentleman for a particular account of this worm, with the best probable method of guarding against its depredations in future seasons.

We have received Waite's prize list of the four first days' drawing of the New-York Literary Lottery. Adventurers can examine them on application at this office; or by leaving the number of their tickets, their fate, when known, shall be published.

AGRICULTURAL.

MANY countries depend in a great measure on the annual produce of the orchard; and in these it will be of great utility to circulate the intelligence of an experiment for the protection of fruit trees from the Caterpillar, which has been attended with complete success. A cloud of earth is moulded round the top of the trunk of the tree; and this is the whole process. From the hour that this operation is performed, even the most remote ramifications will begin to fall, and the tree will, in a short time, be wholly freed from this destructive incumbrance. It is true that the animals will afterwards attempt to renew their depredations; but as soon as he arrives at the ring of earth, which should be permitted to remain, he will hasten down the trunk with much more rapidity than he attempted to ascend. We state this fact with confidence, but we leave to the learned to suggest the explanation of the mystery.

(Philanthropist.)

VERY IMPORTANT...IF TRUE!!

We give the following as a report, without meaning to authenticate it—indeed we know not how it originated; but it is said, that as the United States' frigate Essex was returning home, she met an English sloop of war, and after making a variety of signals, none of which were answered, the Briton suddenly fired a broad side into her, which being returned by the American, the other went instantly to the bottom. It is supposed, the sloop mistook the frigate for an Indianan, and by this manoeuvre expected to capture her.

(Alexandria Expressor.)

We are favoured with the following account of the death of BOWLES, by a friend who received it from a passenger, late from the Havannah.

The celebrated partizan MAJOR BOWLES, died in the cells of Moro Castle, Havannah, early in the last month. He was a brother to the famous Carrington Bowles, of Print Shop Memory, on Ludgate Hill, London. The Maj. had lived so long among the Canadian tribes of Indians, as to become more than half savage himself. Long employed by the American ministers, and their American governors, he had perpetrated a number of mischiefs and cruelties, on the peaceful and defenceless frontier inhabitants of the United States; went to England for a few years, after the revolutionary war; was again noticed and employed, and but a few years back, was landed out of a British sloop of war, on the shores of the Bay of Mobile, made his way towards their Southern frontier, and, after alternately committing many excels on the subjects of the United States, urging the savages to war, and committing open hostilities against the Spaniards, he was betrayed and taken up by a party of his fellow savages, delivered to the Spanish Commandant, who soon had him confined in the Moro Castle. He was there shut out from light or air, and fed upon bread and water only, until being deprived of all hope of delivery, he refused any kind of sustenance whatever, and died in April 1806.

(Petersburg Intelligencer.)

Extract of a letter, dated Natchitoches, 17th March, 1806.

"We are likely to have a brush with the Spaniards, in this quarter, in consequence of a small parcel of land being claimed by the two governments, situate between Natchitoches and the river Sabine; neither party being disposed to relinquish their jurisdiction, are about to try which is the strongest. In a former letter, I informed you Captain Turner had driven a small party of soldiers from this side the Sabine river; they were much mortified at being obliged to move, and have since collected between 4 and 500 men, at a little town called Nacogoches, 150 miles west of this place, from whence they have notified Major Porter of their intention to reclaim their former posts, one of which is only 6 miles distant from this place: the Major has in consequence, sent out a detachment

of 60 men, under the command of Capt. Johnston, to prevent the Spaniards from occupying any part, on this side of the river, or, if possible, to prevent their crossing; it is conjectured from the disposition of Captain Johnston, (who would almost as soon fight as eat,) that if the Spaniards cross the river, an engagement will ensue—we are not fearful of any ill consequences here, let the issue be what it will."

(Virginia Argus.)

Extract of a letter from Havannah, dated April 6.

"I am surprised to see so much in the United States' papers, respecting the political relations between the United States and Spain. I am confident that one half the Gazette accounts are nothing more than mere fabrications, as I already know some of them to be. It seems to be insinuated, that hostile appearances are manifested by this government; but I assure you, that it is directly the contrary, and that a very pacific disposition is entertained towards the Americans, and there appears to have been nothing of a hostile nature received from the Court of Madrid, and it is the prevailing opinion here, that all differences between the two nations, will be amicably settled."

NORFOLK, May 14.

We lately noticed the destruction occasioned by the fire in the Great Ditch Swamp, which we are sorry to learn continues to rage with unabated violence, carrying destruction in every direction.

Intending, if we can procure it, to publish a full and particular account of this conflagration, we shall not at this time state some facts relative to it, nor offer some reflections which they will suggest.

The consequences have been, and still continue to be very seriously felt by the inhabitants residing near the Swamp; the heated atmosphere occasioned by, & the smoke proceeding from such an immense body of fire, have rendered their habitations almost insupportable. Their effects have been for some days past, (though in a less degree,) extended to this place and Portsmouth, and at this moment, occasion much inconvenience, and are productive of all the disagreeable sensations which heat and smoke may be supposed to occasion.

At the moment we are writing, and for the last two days, the wind has been to the Southwest, which letting the smoke directly on this place, the sun has been only at times visible, and the horizon contracted to not more than a mile distant, often not more than half a mile, and sometimes we have not been able to see three hundred yards.

The Captains who have lately arrived, inform us, that on approaching the land, they experienced great inconvenience, and were exposed to some dangers from the same circumstance, they state that it was at times so thick from the smoke, that they could not see a mile ahead.

The Pilots also find difficulty in conducting the vessels up and down the river.

A change of wind will relieve the inhabitants of the towns for the present, but nothing but rain, (which is so devoutly to be desired, for this and other reasons,) can remedy the mischief effectually.

NEW-YORK, May 16.

By the arrival yesterday of the ship Robert Burns, Capt. Waite, in 36 days from Liverpool, the Editors of the New York Gazette have received London papers to the 6th, and Liverpool papers to the 8th of April—also a file of Lloyd's list.

On the morning of the 8th of April, when the Robert Burns left Liverpool, it was reported, that WAR had been declared against Prussia. Our printed accounts, however, extend no farther than the laying on an embargo.

DISPUTE WITH PRUSSIA.

LONDON, April 5.

A stoppage has been laid upon all Prussian ships, and the Baltic and Tonnage convoys have been detained till further orders.

On Tuesday morning, Mr. G. Jackson, the brother, we believe, of Mr. Francis James Jackson, our Minister at Berlin, arrived at Mr. Fox's office in Downing Street, with most important dispatches from Berlin. A Cabinet Council was held soon afterwards.

It has been reported, that Prussia has not only taken possession of Cuxhaven, but that she has expressed a determination to occupy Hamburg, and to co-operate with France in seizing Swedish Pomerania. How far these reports are correct, we know not; but we must infer, that the disposition of the Court of Berlin has assumed a hostile aspect towards this country, from the circumstance of a stoppage having been laid yesterday upon all Prussian ships in our ports, as our Deal correspondent has informed us:

DEAL, April 4.

This day, at noon, an express arrived at Dover, which was immediately forwarded to Vice Admiral Holloway, who commands in the Downs, and instantly dispatched to Vice Admiral Lord Keith, at Ramsgate, to stop all Prussian vessels of every description, both in Dover, Ramsgate, and the Downs, as well as every other port down the coast!

LONDON, April 8.

Report says, that the Hon. David Erskine, Lord of Lord Erskine, and member for Portsmouth, is shortly to proceed in a special diplomatic character to America,

to arrange the differences existing between us and the United States.

VIENNA, February 16.

Prince Charles has erased General Mack's name from the list of Generals, and his employment as chief of the staff has been conferred on General Mervel, who enjoys the particular confidence of the Archduke.

PHILADELPHIA, May 25.

On Sunday last, the Gacon, Swedenborg, in 37 days from London, arrived at Boston—this ship brings us papers from our London correspondent, to the 10th ult. They announce the arrival at different ports of a number of British vessels, from Emuaden, &c. &c. some with cargoes and some in ballast; also, a number of Prussian vessels sent in by their cruisers.

By a letter, received in New-York, from a respectable manufacturing house in Scotland, it appears that the late proceedings of Congress, relative to the non-importation of certain articles of British manufacture, had created so much inquietude among the exporters of goods to this country, that a great quantity packed up and ready for shipping, had been stopped until more satisfactory information was received, as to the intention of the American government.

WASHINGTON CITY, May 21.

Capt. Cutter, arrived at Portland, from Martinico, (which he left about the 20th April,) informs, that he saw Trinidad papers, received there before he sailed, which say, that Miranda had taken Margueta, Cumana, Barcelona, and Caracacas—the joint Colonies—that the current report was, the United States were at war with Spain, and that the expedition was fitted out by the United States government. Barcelona and Cumana surrendered without resistance.

JUST PUBLISHED,
For Sale at this Office, the

Kentucky English Grammar,
or
New Grammatical Institute.

By SAMUEL WILSON,
Teacher of Languages & Belles-Lettres.

✓ This is the THIRD EDITION, with considerable improvements.

LAND FOR SALE.

557 Acres lying on the Frankfort road, about two and a half miles from Lexington, being part of Preston's military survey, and known by the name of the Cove Spring. I will sell the whole together, or divide into small lots as to suit a number of purchasers. The land is superiorly watered and timbered to any in this vicinity. Any person wanting to purchase the above land, may know the terms by application to the subscriber at Mr. Wilson's Tavern.

Charles A. Lewis.
Lexington, May 13, 1806.

Wanted Immediately,
At J. Charles' Printing Office and Book Bindery,
FOUR APPRENTICES.

Boys from 12 to 16 years of age would be preferred. The salary given to journeymen of either of the above branches, is from 20 to 40 Dollars per month. Very high wages will be given for a well inclined black or yellow boy, of from 16 to 20 years of age, provided he is bound for three or more years, to work at press.

Notice is hereby given,
THAT I shall proceed to take the depositions of sundry witnesses, in order to prove the beginning of Moses Kirkendall's survey, to include John Sovern's improvement, on Tuesday, the twenty-fourth of June, 1806.
Levi Aldbrook.
Clarke county, 26 June, 1806. 34t

F. L. TURNER,
Attorney at Law,

HAS removed his Office to Traveller's Hall, where he will continue it until October. He wishes to close his business by that time, and requests all those who are indebted to him, either to make payment or close their accounts by giving their notes.
Lexington, May 25th 1806.

Taken up by William Morgan in Nelson county, near the mouth of Beaver creek, a

BROWN HORSE,
judged three years old past, near 14 hands high, some white on each side and on the weather, (had before, some white in his forehead—Appraised to ten pounds this 10th day of March, 1806.
A True Copy.

* TRAVIS DAVIS, J. P. N. C.

ABRAHAM S. DRAKE,

TAYLOR,

TAKES this method to inform the citizens of Lexington, and the public in general, that he has commenced business in the shop lately occupied by Mr. Holmes, taylor, on Main street, nearly opposite Benjamin Scott's saddle, where he intends carrying on the above business in all its various branches, and hopes from his knowledge of the business, with the strictest attention, and desire to please, to meet a share of public patronage.

Ladies and Gentlemen who will please to favor him with their custom, may depend on having their work done on the shortest notice, and in the most fashionable manner, and with neatness and dispatch.

One or two boys are wanted to the above business.

Such country produce and store goods as may suit, will be taken.

TO SOAR ALOFT ON FANCY'S WING.
THE SAILOR'S ADIEU.

Whence comes this keen, this cutting smart?
Why doth the tear unbidden start?
Why beats my sad, my sinking heart—
Thus heavily?

ELIZA—"tis because I part—
My life—fit for thee.
Tost on the rude and foaming wave,
O'er which the howling tempests rave,
In distant climes I go to brave
The furious sea—
My doom—perhaps—a watery grave,
Far—far from thee.

Yet not the angry ocean's roar,
Nor rocks that skirt the fatal shore—
And staid with shipwreck'd seamen's gore,
Could make me fear:
No, 'tis thy loss I now deplore,
With briny tear.

Oh! say, thou all on earth I prize!
With thou my absence mourn with sighs;
And heaven invoke with up lift eyes,
To speed my way?
Wilt thou?—But see the signal flies!
I must not stay.

By storms that sweep the deep abyss—
By plighted vows—by all our bliss—
By this embrace—and this—and this—
Dear maid! be true!
Remember Love's last parting kiss!
Adieu! Adieu!!!

TRIFLES LIGHT AS AIR.

The surveyor of the roads some years ago,
In Kent, erected a post for the information
of strangers, on which he caused to be written,
'This is a bridge-path to Feversham—if you
cannot read this, you had better keep the main
road.'

BOARDING SCHOOL,
For Young Ladies.

MR. & MRS. GREEN,
GRATEFUL to their friends for the
very liberal encouragement they have
received since the commencement of their
school, beg leave to inform them of their
removal, to the house in Main street,
lately occupied by Henry Purviance esq.,
where they are enabled to accommodate
fix young ladies with board—They hope
for a continuance of the public con-
fidence, as they are determined to pay strict
attention both to the morals and im-
provement of the ladies committed to
their charge.

Terms.
Board, including needle work
reading, writing, arithmetic,
English grammar, and
Geography, (payable quar-
terly in advance) \$120 per ann.
Music, with use of piano
forte, \$12 per quar.
Day Scholars.
Reading, writing, plain sew-
ing and marking, \$3
Reading, writing, arithmetic,
English grammar, and
the finer kinds of needle work, 6
Geography, 3
Lexington, 31st May, 1806.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.
Ran away from the subscriber living in
Lexington, a mulatto girl named FAN-
NY, about five feet five inches high,
eighteen years of age; she is a very
sprightly, sensible girl, capable of exer-
cising great cunning to conceal herself;
she is a remarkable good spinner, and
has attempted to hire herself for that
purpose in this neighborhood—passing
for a free woman. The above reward
will be given to any person who will
bring her home, or secure her in any
jail.
JAMES B. JANUARY.
May 31, 1806.

NOTICE.
THAT I shall petition the county
court for Boone county, at their next
September term, to establish a town on
my land where I now live, on the bank
of the river Ohio, commonly called by
the name of Tanner's Station.
Jno. Grant.
May the 2d, 1806. 2am3m

Notice is hereby given,
THAT application will be made by us,
to the county court of Muhlenberg, at
their next July term, to establish a Town
on our lands on Pond river, near the
mouth of Isaac's creek.
Epps Littlepage,
William Bradford,
Chs. F. Wing.
April 4th, 1806. 2am3m

Fleming county ff.
Taken up by Patrick Allison, of the
county aforesaid, one
Sorrel Mare,
three years old, 15 hands high, with a
small star in her forehead, and a small
freak down her nose, her fore and hind
feet both white, no brand; appraised at
60 dollars before me,
John Jones, j. p.
May 15th, 1806.

Taken up by Jesse Polly of Jefferson
county, living near the court house, a
Bay Horse Colt,
with a slip on his nose, and near hind
foot white, two years old this spring,
about 13 hands three inches high; the
colt has been long stock'd, and tied
up with a string, which is yet on it;
appraised to 18 dollars before me, this
31st day of March, 1806.
John Metcalf.

SCOTT COUNTY, Ky.
April Term, 1806.
Adam Gondlet, Complainant,
vs.
Jed Ferre & Bartlet Collins, Defendants,
IN CHANCERY.
THE defendant Ferre, failing to ap-
pear, and answer the complainant's
bill, agreeable to law and the rule of the
court, and it appearing to the satisfac-
tion of the court, that he is not an inhabit-
ant of this State—On the motion of
the complainant by his attorney, It is or-
dered, that the said defendant Ferre, ap-
pear here on the fourth Monday in July
next, and answer the bill aforesaid;
That a copy of this order be inserted in
the Kentucky Gazette for two months
successively, and another copy affixed at
the court house door of this county.
A copy. Telle,
JNO. HAWKINS, C. S. C.

STATE OF KENTUCKY:
Fayette Circuit Court, March term, 1806.
Albertus Bright, Samuel M'Gehee, and
John M'Gehee, complainants,
Against
Thomas English, defendant,
IN CHANCERY.
ON the motion of the complainants,
by their counsel, who exhibited their bill
against the defendant, and having proved
to the satisfaction of the court, that he
is not an inhabitant of this common-
wealth, it is ordered that the said defen-
dant do appear here on the third day of
our next June term, and answer the com-
plainants' bill, or that the same will be
taken for confessed, and that a copy of
this order be inserted in some authorized
paper agreeable to law.
A copy. Telle,
Thos. Bodley, C.F.C.C.

BLUE DYING.
MRS. KEISER, takes this method
of informing the public, that she has com-
menced the Blue Dying business, next door below
Mr. Hulton, the fiddler, where she will dye
cotton, yarn, and thread, or any kind of
home made cloth, which she will warrant to
stand its color, as the dyes with hot dye.
She will dye the above articles as cheap as
they can be done any where in Lexington,
and receive produce in payment.
February 25, 1806.

FOR RENT OR SALE.
THE Subscriber offers to rent the
Tavern TRAVELLER'S HALL, for one
year or a longer term, or to sell it for \$25,000
payable in the following way, viz.
Cash paid down, \$4000
Negroes, store goods, cordage, to-
bacco, salt, iron, or, horses paid
down, or approved indorsed notes at
a short date, 3000
Land in the vicinity of Lexington,
The balance in eight equal an-
nual payments, with interest from
the date, or four equal annual
payments of half cash and half
approved produce, with interest
from the date, 17,000
\$25,000

N. B. Any person who rents or purchases,
may have the refusal of the furniture and stock
of Liquors at a reasonable rate.
Robert Bradley.
Lexington, May 16, 1806.

JAMES ROSE,
Boot & Shoe Maker,
RESPECTFULLY in-
forms the Ladies and Gentle-
men of Lexington, and the
public in general, that he
carries on the above busi-
ness in all its various branch-
es, at his old stand, Main-
Cross street, one door from
Main street—He has just re-
ceived from Philadelphia, a large and
handsome assortment of Morocco and
Kid Skins, of the most fashionable col-
ours; likewise a large quantity of Boot
Legs of the best quality, and beautiful
Fair Top Skins. Gentlemen may be
supplied on the shortest notice possible,
with Back Strap, Cufface, and Tuck Leg
Boots, made in the newest fashion and
neatest manner. He has on hand a hand-
some assortment of Ladies' Kid and Mo-
rocco Slippers, superior to any imported.
Likewise, a choice assortment of Gen-
tlemen's Boots and Shoes of the best
quality—Childrens' Shoes of all sizes.
The above articles he can warrant, as
they are his own manufacture, and he
will sell lower in price than any impor-
ted.

As the subscriber has been at much
expense and trouble to complete a gen-
eral assortment of every article in his line
of business, he confides in the patriotism
of his fellow citizens, and feels persua-
ded that they will prefer home manufac-
tures to imported, and thereby lend their
assistance to keep the money circulating
in the state.
Merchants may be supplied on reason-
able terms—Orders punctually attended
to and neatly executed.
A few Journeymen who understand mak-
ing Kid and Morocco, wanted.
Two or three young men, as appren-
tices, will be taken to learn that branch
of business.
N. B. A variety of elegant Fancy
Patterns received.
Lexington, May 29th, 1806.

STATE OF KENTUCKY:
Fayette Circuit Court, March term, 1806.
William Gouch, complainant,
Against
Benjamin Turner, Higgins, &c. debt'rs.
IN CHANCERY.
THE defendant Benjamin Turner, hav-
ing failed to enter his appearance here-
in agreeable to law and the rules of this
court, and it appearing to the satisfac-
tion of the court that he is not an inhab-
itant of this commonwealth; on the
motion of the complainant by his coun-
sel, it is ordered, that the said defendant
do appear here on the third day of our
next March term, and answer the com-
plainant's bill, and that a copy of this
order be inserted in some authorized pa-
per agreeable to law.
A copy. Telle,
Thos. Bodley, C.F.C.C.

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plainant's bill, and that a copy of this
order be inserted in some authorized pa-
per agreeable to law.
A copy. Telle,
Thos. Bodley, C.F.C.C.

FOR SALE.
1806 Acres of Military Lands,
lying on the fourth of Green river, and
in the state of Kentucky.
916 acres on the waters of the Cum-
berland river, surveyed by John Overton,
and adjoining Moiss's, Follers & Rofe's
surveys.
500 acres on Green river, surveyed for
Elias Langham, and adjoining Hender-
son's grant.
1000 acres on Glover's creek, a branch
of the north fork of Skeggs' creek, sur-
veyed for Peter Carr, and adjoining R.
Taylor's and G. R. Clarke's surveys.
1000 acres on Sulphur Lick fork of
Little Barren river, surveyed for Peter
Carr, and adjoining B. Swearingen's sur-
vey, and
500 acres on the waters of Big Barren
river.
Information may be obtained from
Edw. Rogers, relative to the quality and
situation of those lands.
Also, 5333 1-3 acres of Virginia Military
Lands, lying in the state of Ohio,
and between the Scioto and Little Mi-
ami rivers, (viz.)
400 acres lying on the Ohio 1260 poles
from the mouth of the Scioto, between
Armstrong's and Culbertson's surveys,
and surveyed for Thomas Overton.
768 acres on the waters of the Ohio,
adjoining Alex. Parker's survey, and sur-
veyed for Thomas Overton.
1000 acres on the lower side of the East
Fork of the Little Miami, and on Glover
Lick creek, and surveyed for Thomas
Overton.
700 acres on the waters of the Little
Miami, adjoining Tho. Holt's, J. Clark's,
Joseph Jones's, and Thomas Dix's sur-
vey, and surveyed for Thomas Overton.
468 1-3 acres on the Rattle Snake fork
of Paint creek, adjoining Wm. George's
and David Reddick's surveys.
1000 acres on the East Fork of the lit-
tle Miami, adjoining Wm. Payne's sur-
vey, and surveyed for Archelaus Perkins.
1000 acres on the East fork of the lit-
tle Miami, adjoining the above tract, and
surveyed for Archelaus Perkins.
Persons wishing to purchase those
lands, will please to apply to Gen. Wm.
Lytle, of Williamsburgh, Gen. Nathl.
Maslie, Mr. John Balie, of Ohio; Mr.
James Taylor, of New-Port, or the sub-
scriber living in Lexington, Kentucky.
One fourth of the purchase money to be
paid down, and the other three fourths
in three equal annual installments.
W. WARFIELD.
April 26th, 1806.

FOR SALE,
18,000 Acres of Land,
ON the left hand side of the three forks
as you go up the Kentucky, and at their
junction. This land runs along the river
three miles, and nine miles back.
The bottoms are rich land; the ridges
are capable of producing wheat, and
other small grain. The pasturage is ex-
cellent for raising flock of all kinds, as
it has a plenty of cane brakes and peav-
vines. All along the river is the sugar
tree, wild cherry, and other woods com-
mon to this country. When you go
back some distance, is the pine; which
produces tar, turpentine, pitch and rosin;
which will finally be valuable, indepen-
dent of the wood that is upon the land.
There is also a rock close to low water
mark, that when the water is very low,
shows clear salt upon its surface; and the
rock itself tastes salt. There has been
three water-witches (as they call them)
trying the experiment, and say, there is
four feet square of very salt water at the
top of the bank, which is not an hun-
dred feet from the water, and close to it
a very easy ascending hill for several
miles; and also the wood along the river.
A coal bank within 300 yards. There is
also 5 valuable coal banks which are near
the river, with easy access to them. A
coal yard and boat yard; and it is
said, several salt-petre caves. The bot-
toms and along the creeks would pro-
duce good cotton and hemp. Lexington
alone, independent of the country black-
smiths, consumes thirteen thousand buh-
els per ann. we will suppose Frankfort
five thousand, which falls at the landing
at one shilling per buhel, and twenty
thousand might be sold: this might be
made productive by a man of small cap-
ital. Independent of these advantages,
the mouth of the three forks is the best
fishing place in the state. In a small
crib they can get five hundred pounds of
fish in a day, and may get by a fein, five
or seven hundred barrels per annum. To-
bacco, flour, beef, pork, tallow, hogs'
lard, hemp, cordage, whiskey or cast iron
will be taken in payment. Part credit
will be given. If the whole cannot be
sold, a half will be sold, or a third. A
clear and indisputable deed will be given.
For terms apply to Mr. Wm. Leavy,
Lexington, or at this office.
Lexington, May 16, 1806.
N. B. There are a number of acres of
clear bottom land, and several log houses
upon the above lands.

THE SUBSCRIBER
Makes & sells woman's
good lined and bound slip-
pers at 69 a pair by retail.
The quality of his work and
the unusual low price, will
(he conceives) secure him
the encouragement of a dis-
cerning public, who have
annually exported from this
place from 20 to 25,000 dollars a year for
the article of women's shoes; by their af-
fording him encouragement in this par-
tial experiment, they will soon induce
other shoemakers to follow the example,
and thereby stop the importation and save
the money amongst ourselves.
N. Prentiss,
Adjoining the Prison, Lexington.
N. B. Wholesale orders complied
with on terms advantageous to mer-
chants. Journeymen and apprentices
wanted.
May 23, 1806.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And for sale at this office,
THE MONITOR,
By Archibald Cameron, minister of the gospel,
Nicholas county, May 19, 1806.

FOR SALE.
700 acres Military Land, lying on
Brush creek, N. W. T. where the road
crosses from Limestone to Chillicothe;
this tract contains about three hundred
acres of rich bottom, the remainder is
well timbered; has on it a good mill
seat, and is an excellent land for a pub-
lic house.
500 acres ditto ditto, lying on Clover
Lick creek, a branch of the East fork of
the Little Miami, N. W. T. in a good
neighborhood, about three miles from
Danhams-Town, seven from Williams-
burg, and eleven to twelve from the O-
hio river.
1000 acres ditto ditto, lying on Brush
creek, a few miles from New Market,
N. W. T.
5000 acres, lying on Bank Lick creek,
Kentucky, part of two tracts, contain-
ing 6000 acres, surveyed and patented
for William Jones.
4000 acres, Clarke county, Kentucky,
part of a tract of eight thousand acres,
surveyed and patented for Richard Chin-
nevoth.
3332 2-3 acres, Mafon county, Ken-
tucky, part of 5000 acres, surveyed and
patented for George Underwood.
1200 acres, Mafon county, Kentucky,
surveyed and patented for Moody and
M'Millin.
1000 acres Military land, on the wa-
ters of Russell's creek, Green river.
325 acres, Jefferson county, Kentuc-
ky, about four miles from Louisville, 40
acres of this tract is cleared.
116 1-2 acres, Franklin county, Ken-
tucky, on the North fork of Elkhorn,
about six miles from Frankfort; on that
tract are considerable improvements.
A House and well improved Lot in
the town of Paris, on Main street, and
adjoining Mr. Hughes's tavern.
An Inn and Out Lot in said town.
Also a House and well improved Lot
in this place.
The above described property will be
sold low for CASH, HEMP and TOBAC-
CO, or on giving bond with good secu-
rity, a considerable credit may be had.
For further particulars enquire of An-
drew F. Price, attorney in fact for (or
to the subscriber.)
JOHN JORDAN Jun.
Lexington Kentucky, }
January 13, 1803. }

I BEG leave to in-
form my friends, late
customers, and the public, that
I have brought from Philadel-
phia, Fresh & Fashionable
SHOES OF ALL KINDS,
for sale at my shop on Short
street, next door to Mr. Keiser's
and nearly opposite the mar-
ket house, Lexington, to wit—
Mens' fine and coarse Shoes,
Boys' fine and coarse do.
Ladies' Leather Slippers, at 6s. 6d. a pair
do. Fancy Kid shoes,
do. Kid, with heels and spring heels, of
all colours,
do. Spangled and plain Kid of all colors,
do. Spangled and plain Morocco Slip-
pers of all colors,
Misses' Kid and Morocco Slippers,
Childrens' Morocco of all colors and L.
ther Jeffersons, &c. &c.
The above articles I warrant to be as good
as ever came to the state, or made in the
United States; as I have none but picked work,
I do not want to flatter the public with an ad-
vertisement, as the work will show for itself.
MOROCCO SKINS of all colors, Leather
Shoe Binding of all colors, and Shoe Strings,
Cord Soles, and Black Ball of a superior qual-
ity—also, a few pair SKATES.
WILLIAM ROSE
April 9, 1806.

FOR SALE.
A Great Bargain may be had in that
HANDSOME SEAT OF LAND
WHEREON I now live, of 451 acres,
lying on David's fork of Elkhorn, in Fayette
county, eight miles from Lexington;
there is about 120 acres of open land—
the dwelling house is brick, two stories,
47 by 22, finished in a neat plain manner
—two grist mills in good repair, having
lately been built anew, the dam and all
the under works of the mills are locust
timbers; and the mills are generally al-
lowed to grind faster than any mills in
the quarter; one pair of the stones are
French burrs—the springs and foot wa-
ter are very extensive, and was never
known to fail—There is likewise on the
place a distillery, convenient to the mills.
I will take 15 dollars per acre for it in
cash, selling the whole together, or I will
sell 100 acres with the mills and distillery
on it, for £600 cash, which is the great-
est bargain that has been offered for sale
any where in the quarter—two stills, one
of 127 gallons, the other of 60 gallons.
Rate the improvements at only a moder-
ate price and the land will not come to
40 shillings per acre—a few negroes be-
tween the age of 12 and 18 years would
be received in payment—it is needless to
mention further particulars, as any per-
son willing to buy can view the premises.
For sale also, the stud horse
LAMPLIGHTER.
It is well known that his figure and
blood is equal to any horse in the state,
and as a foal getter is in as high repute
as any other horse known of—I will take
1000 dollars for him, and no less—two
or three good geldings would be receiv-
ed in payment.
John Rogers.
Taken up by Robert Stephenson, on
the waters of Calladys creek, a
Bay Mare,
hands and an inch high, four years old,
traces natural; appraised to £13 10s. A
true copy of my docket.
Alex. Blair, j. p.
Nicholas county, May 19, 1806.

JOHN JORDAN Jun.
Lexington Kentucky, }
January 13, 1803. }

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Alex. Blair, j. p.
Nicholas county, May 19, 1806.

LAST NOTICE.
ALL those indebted to the late firms
of Seitz & Lauman, John A. Seitz,
Seitz & Johnson, John A. Seitz & Co.,
John Jordan jun. John Jordan junior
& Co. and John & William Jordan, are
requested to come forward immediately
and pay off their respective accounts to
CURTIS FIELD, who is hereby duly au-
thorized to receive the same. Those
who do not avail themselves of this no-
tice, may rest assured, that indulgence
will not be given beyond the first of
March, when suits will be indiscrimi-
nately instituted.
J. Jordan jr.
N. B.—TOBACCO, HEMP,
and HOGS' LARD, will be received at
the market price, in payment.
J. J.
Lexington, January 28, 1805.

IMPORTANT.
TO all those who with either to become
citizens or to hold lands in that deligh-
tful country fourth of Green river. The
subscriber being inclined to remove to
Tennessee, offers for sale, the plantation
on which he now resides, together with
fix thousand acres of land, situate on
both sides of Red river, and Big Whip-
perwil, including several fine mill seats,
and as valuable a body of timber as any
on Red river; surrounded by barrens,
some of which are equal in quality to
any in Logan county; about 90 acres
of cleared land, under good fence, a small
apple orchard, of the best fruit, a peach
and cherry orchard, all in full perfection.
On the premises is a large and elegant
two story Brick House, entirely new, to-
gether with other necessary buildings.
In point of health and beauty, this situ-
ation perhaps is exceeded by none in the
state of Kentucky. The plantations lay
one on the north, the other on the fourth
side of the river, a little below where the
two forks unite, and just opposite the
confluence of Big Whipperwil. Those
streams afford water sufficient (the river
in particular) all the year to support a
merchant and saw mill. A considerable
quantity of the timbered land is fine rich
bottom.
The subscriber has also for sale sundry
other tracts of land in Logan county,
and likewise in Christian county, one tract
in Livingston county, and one on Cum-
berland river, Stewart county, state of
Tennessee; he has in one complete tract
in Christian 15,000 acres, equal perhaps
in value, to any tract in that country.
It is situate on the main source of Little
river, including several miles on both
sides of the river, and including some
fine mill seats, (this river is a never fail-
ing fountain) it is situate in part about
four miles below the court house, and
extends from thence southwardly down
the main river and the Sinking fork of
said river, the distance of five miles (or
more perhaps.) The subscriber has also
another tract of land lying on the fourth
side of Little river, about eight or ten
miles from Cumberland river, consisting
of 7800 acres, part well timbered, the
remainder good level barrens. This and
the other last mentioned tract, has a
number of fine springs on them, and are
both well calculated to form a settlement
for a number of families. The former
is sufficient to make a settlement for 20
families; the latter is sufficient to make
8 or 10 farms, and good settlements.
The subscriber has for sale, sundry o-
ther smaller tracts in Christian, all or any
of which he will sell upon terms per-
haps more moderate than any such lands
have been sold for many years past.
[The summer range in all this country
is equal to any in the universe.] Indis-
putable titles will be made to the pur-
chases. For terms and further informa-
tion, apply to the subscriber at his plan-
tation, about 12 miles south of Russel-
ville. Letters addressed to the subsci-
ber, [post paid] and left in the post-office
at Russellville, will be duly attended to,
and answered through the medium of the
mail. If part of the purchase money be
paid in advance, a considerable indul-
gence will be given for the remainder.
BEVERLY A. ALLEN.
March 23, 1806. 2m

STATE OF KENTUCKY:
Fayette Circuit Court, March term, 1806.
William M'Brice, complainant,
Against
William Lytle, and Robert Bradley de-
fendants.
IN CHANCERY.
George Mansell, complainant,
Against
The same, defendants,
IN CHANCERY.
ON the motion of the complainants,
by their counsel, who exhibited their
bills against the defendants, and having
proved to the satisfaction of the court,
that the defendant William Lytle, is not
an inhabitant of this commonwealth, it
is ordered that the said defendant do ap-
pear here on the third day of our next
June term, and answer the complainants'
bills, or that the same will be taken for
confessed, and that a copy of this order
be inserted in some authorized paper a-
greeable to law.
A copy. Telle,
Thos. Bodley, C.F.C.C.